

LORD NORTHCLIFFE BARES WORKINGS OF GERMAN SPY SYSTEM

munitions direct with Berlin. Messages by way of Cuba are not under British surveillance. This and all phases of the spy question has been discussed with several of the foreign missions to this country, and much information has been gathered. Whether the censorship would cover mails also is uncertain. The question has received little attention. The British have procured an enormous amount of information from mail inspection, especially as to German activities in neutral lands and trade in Germany. Postmaster General Burleson, however, said he was opposed to mail censorship to neutral countries on the ground that it was unnecessary.

More Alien Enemies Will Be Sent Soon to Ellis Island. Three German agents, including the man ranked as the kingpin of German propaganda in the United States, today began a period of indefinite internment on Ellis Island.

The men interned are: CARL HEYEN, former German steamship agent in Mexico City, and said at one time to have been in charge of the entire German propaganda in Mexico. Later he was Treasurer of the Bridgeport Projectile Company. He was a close associate of Capt. Franz von Papen, Capt. Hans Tauscher, Dr. Heinrich F. Albert and Hugo Schmidt, all of whom figured largely in "The World's" exposure of German plots in 1915.

F. A. BORGMESTER, former confidential secretary to Dr. Albert, whom "The World" showed to be the financial organizer of the German munitions plots. Borgmeister is described by Federal officials as "the boss paymaster" of the system.

PROF. JONATHAN A. W. ZENNECK, wireless expert, formerly in charge of the German radio station at Bayville, L. I. He was arrested in Brooklyn, N. J., by Federal agents from Trenton.

A fourth man, arrested at Newark, was taken to Capt. Offley's office and questioned, but officials declined to give his name or explain why he had been taken into custody. It was only said that he was "a very important person."

There is every indication that other German, Austrian and Hungarian bankers and insurance men will follow Heynen, Borgmeister and Zenneck to Ellis Island within a few days.

Heynen and Borgmeister were arrested in the Hamburg-American Building, No. 45 Broadway, in the room which Dr. Albert went to occupy. When Dr. Albert went back to Germany with Ambassador von Bernstorff, after the declaration of war against Germany, he left Heynen in charge, with Borgmeister to assist him. Heynen has been living at the German Club, No. 113 Central Park South, and Borgmeister has been living on Staten Island.

Dr. Albert asked permission to leave Heynen behind "to close up the affairs of his office." Nominally, Dr. Albert, who is a Privy Councillor, was "commercial adviser to the German Embassy." The request met with opposition from some of the Federal officials here, and one who holds a high position, made a vigorous protest to Washington against permitting the office in No. 45 Broadway to remain in operation.

The protest was overruled. Borgmeister stayed as Heynen's secretary. After President Wilson issued the proclamation forbidding Germans to live or work in certain barred zones without permits, Heynen applied to Mr. Knox personally for a permit, on the ground that the German Club is within a half-mile of the Twelfth Regiment armory and that his office in No. 45 Broadway is within the zone of the Army Building on Whitehall Street.

Heynen's application was referred to Washington. He was held up pending an investigation of his record. Borgmeister, the Federal officials said, did not apply for a zone permit. Heynen first came to the attention of the United States Government during the occupation of Vera Cruz by the United States naval forces. He was then assigned to the German American Line in Mexico City. He engineered the delivery of a cargo of munitions by the steamship Ypiranga to the Huerta forces at Puerto Mexico, and was said to have received \$50,000 pesos for his work. He is also said to have engineered the construction of a wireless plant for the German Government in Cartagena, Colombia, for the sending of messages to Germany.

Early in 1915 Heynen came to this city and reported to Dr. Albert. He was assigned to take charge of the construction of the munition plant of the Bridgeport Projectile Company at Bridgeport, Conn.

This company was organized with German capital by Hugo Schmidt, western agent of the Deutsche Bank of Berlin, with the assistance of Dr. Albert, von Papen and Dr. Lindheim, the legal adviser of the German Embassy. In a memorandum prepared by Heynen for the purposes of the company, he was directed to be the manufacturer of munitions to be used by Germany and her allies or by countries planning to make trouble for the United States; to get contracts from the Allies for munitions and fall to fill them; to use the company as a means of getting military information from the War Department.

NORTHCLIFFE BARES SPY SYSTEM, GIVE KAISER NEWS

Apparently Innocent Cables Betray Serious Military Facts to the Germans.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Lord Northcliffe, head of the British missions in this country, has authorized publication of parts of a confidential speech on spies and censorship made to the National Press Club July 4. He described the work of spies in England and the flood of false information that pours over the cables through neutral countries to Germany, and spoke of the dangers of any except technical military and naval censorship of the press. Only twice in the last month, he said, had he seen anything published in American newspapers that might have been of value to the enemy.

In his address he said: "What does not yet seem to be understood here, and what we did not understand at the beginning of the war, is that the really deadly high explosive news is not newspaper news but the news sent out by spies in code to neutral countries for transmission to Germany."

"Admitted that the task of examining hundreds of thousands of cables a day is difficult and costly. Admitted that keen brains are required in large numbers for the task. The brains are here in abundance and the outgoing cables can easily be coordinated so that all cables addressed to the same names abroad and even to the same towns abroad come under the eyes of the same censors week after week. It is by means of checking back cables addressed from England to neutral countries that we have got rid of our spies."

"It is not difficult for spies to get news. Their task is the delivery of the goods, and to that task they concentrate."

"The cable censor must be remorseless if he finds constant domestic telegrams going to one particular place. At the risk of disturbing happy homes, he must hold up or destroy the cables. A world of meaning can be concealed behind the words 'Mother better' or 'Mother going to seashore.'"

"We in England were loath to believe in the existence of an extensive German spy system in our midst until strange happenings by land and sea proved that their spy preparations, firmly established in England years before the war, were just as complete as all their other preparations."

"The German spies are divided into five or six classes, working independently of each other. "There is the business spy, whose work is the gathering of information, personal and otherwise. An establishment called Schimmelpenninck opened up in England, purporting to be something like your Bradstreet's or Dun's, but really with the object of ascertaining the capacity for making guns, munitions and what not of every plant in England, together with any other information that might be useful to Germany when she went to war."

"A second form of spying was organized by the German Consulate in Great Britain, who collected information by means of hotel waiters, barbers, governesses and domestic servants. They paid for their work comparatively small sums monthly. "In naval and military towns the German Government provided German agents with which to open and purchase hotels. All this was done through the consuls."

"Then there was a series of spies organized by the German Consulate in Brussels. These were spies who moved about in a good social circle as a rule, and kept up to date with the news. They could get when it came to picking up information as to British psychology, they got it all wrong, for it has been notorious that, almost without exception, they reported to Berlin that Great Britain would not go to war. Members of this class of spy were entirely unknown to each other and only known to headquarters by number. They were paid a minimum of \$5,000 and a maximum of \$12,000 a year, and were usually engaged in some other kind of work—very often insurance work. Out of respect for their sex, among the spies we have shot at the Tower of London, the women have been exempted and sent to long terms of imprisonment."

"Further, there were the military and naval spies. This kind of spying is somewhat different from the others. Nations, Carl Lody, whom I saw tried by court martial and who had an American passport and spoke American with the slightest German accent, was a legitimate naval spy and was so regarded by our authorities, who treated him as well as he could. He kept his code in his pocket and was captured owing to clumsiness on his part. Among other foolishnesses, he kept his code in his pocket and was therefore known at the moment he was arrested that he was a dead man. One of the things that led to his detection was the cable censorship."

"We had been warned for years that the country was full of German spies, but did not believe it. "Compared with the leakage of news into newspapers the daily leakage of secrets by cable is as a Niagara compared with a mountain stream."

GERMANS SACRIFICE YOUTHFUL SOLDIERS IN 4 VAIN ATTACKS

Dash of French Troops in Furious Battle Due to Moral Aid of Americans.

PARIS, July 7.—On the high ground east of Rheims the British have strengthened their hold on the heights dominating the German positions. Four times the Germans threw their troops against the new French positions and each time in vain, suffering heavy losses, last night's official report says.

Artillery activity in the Verdun sector persists, and on the other side of Rheims, west of the Chemin des Dames, some of the most bitter fighting of the war, artillery activity developed marked intensity near Vauxaillon, half way between Laon and Soissons.

"The day was marked by an increase in artillery activity in the sector of Vauxaillon, Laon, Le Royer Farm and Braye-en-Laonnois," the report states. (Vauxaillon is two miles west of Laon, Braye-en-Laonnois, on the Chemin des Dames, is ten miles east of Vauxaillon.)

"In Champagne," the report continues, "we have carried out in the sector of Mont Haut and to the east of Mont Carillet (twelve miles east of Rheims) detailed operations which enabled us to reduce two small salients and to capture a score of prisoners. The enemy, who attempted four times to recapture the terrain we had taken, suffered heavy losses to no avail."

"On the left bank of the Meuse the artillery firing was very violent in the sector of Hill 394 and Le Mort Homme."

The Associated Press correspondent writing from the French front in the Chemin des Dames region says the French commanding officers attribute the undiminished dash and vigor of their men, when the Germans made their furious attack on Tuesday night largely to the moral aid furnished by the arrival of American troops in France and the Russian forward movement in Galicia.

Many German youths of the 1915 class, this correspondent says, lie in front of the French lines and in the shell craters with their packs still waiting for the German advance to the top.

"The German Crown Prince had arranged a surprise party for us," the commanding general told the correspondent. "We had to effect the Russian victory in Galicia, but he knocked at the wrong door and received a disagreeable reception."

Mrs. Paget died last fall leaving two daughters. The institutional bequests are: Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland, \$1,000,000; Yale University, \$1,000,000; New York Public Library, \$1,000,000; Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., \$500,000; St. Vincent's Charity Hospital, Cleveland, \$200,000; Cleveland Jewish Orphan Asylum, \$200,000; Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., \$200,000; University of Virginia, \$200,000; Cornell University, permanent endowment, the income to be applied to the maintenance and support of Cornell University Medical College, \$500,000.

As expected Payne Whitney is favored over his brother in the direct bequests.

He is to receive the Payne country place, Greenwood Plantation, at Thomaston, Ga.; all other real estate except the farm in Ulster County, N. Y.; the yacht Aphrodite and all furniture, pictures, silver, linen, china, glass, books, wearing apparel and personal effects; horses, carriages, automobiles; all interests in social, shooting and fishing clubs, except one painting which goes to Harry Payne Whitney.

Harry Payne Bingham of Cleveland is to receive \$2,500,000 and the Ulster County farm.

GOULDS AWAY ON SECRET AUTO HONEYMOON TRIP

George J. Jr. and Dancer Bride Leave Ardara Farm for Tour.

George J. Gould Jr. and his bride, who until two days ago was Miss Laura M. Carter, are no longer the objects of inquisitive interest at Ardara, N. J. They have departed for a two-weeks' honeymoon "Somewhere in U. S. A." They are traveling in Mr. Gould's automobile, which differs from other automobiles in that it has on its door the letters "G. J. G. Jr."

As far as Ardara understands, no acknowledgment of the wedding news has yet come from Mr. Gould. "Eddie" Callahan, young Mr. Gould's uncle, with whom she has lived most of her girlhood, had only this comment to make on the match when discovered in his favorite haunts at Ardara.

"Well, those Goulds never do let anybody pick their wives for them, do they?"

CHIEF RUSSIAN ENVOY RECEIVING WELCOME OF NEW YORK CROWDS



AMBASSADOR BORIS A. BAGHMETEFF.

COL. PAYNE LEFT OVER \$7,000,000 IN PUBLIC BEQUESTS

Payne Whitney and Harry Payne Bingham Favored Over Other Direct Heirs.

More than \$7,000,000 goes to educational and charitable institutions, and the residue estate, estimated at between \$30,000,000 and \$50,000,000, equally to nephews and nieces, under the will of Col. Oliver Hazard Payne, Standard Oil and tobacco capitalist of New York and Cleveland, who died June 27 in his town house, No. 852 Fifth Avenue.

He was a brother-in-law of the late William C. Whitney. He makes several individual bequests to cousins, office staff and for "faithful and careful attendance," to house and farm employees, servants, &c. The nephews and nieces who share the residue are: Payne Whitney, Pauline Whitney Paget, Harry Payne Bingham, William Bingham 2d, Elizabeth R. Bingham and Frances Bolton.

Mrs. Paget died last fall leaving two daughters. The institutional bequests are: Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland, \$1,000,000; Yale University, \$1,000,000; New York Public Library, \$1,000,000; Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., \$500,000; St. Vincent's Charity Hospital, Cleveland, \$200,000; Cleveland Jewish Orphan Asylum, \$200,000; Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., \$200,000; University of Virginia, \$200,000; Cornell University, permanent endowment, the income to be applied to the maintenance and support of Cornell University Medical College, \$500,000.

As expected Payne Whitney is favored over his brother in the direct bequests. He is to receive the Payne country place, Greenwood Plantation, at Thomaston, Ga.; all other real estate except the farm in Ulster County, N. Y.; the yacht Aphrodite and all furniture, pictures, silver, linen, china, glass, books, wearing apparel and personal effects; horses, carriages, automobiles; all interests in social, shooting and fishing clubs, except one painting which goes to Harry Payne Whitney.

Harry Payne Bingham of Cleveland is to receive \$2,500,000 and the Ulster County farm.

GOULDS AWAY ON SECRET AUTO HONEYMOON TRIP

George J. Jr. and Dancer Bride Leave Ardara Farm for Tour.

George J. Gould Jr. and his bride, who until two days ago was Miss Laura M. Carter, are no longer the objects of inquisitive interest at Ardara, N. J. They have departed for a two-weeks' honeymoon "Somewhere in U. S. A." They are traveling in Mr. Gould's automobile, which differs from other automobiles in that it has on its door the letters "G. J. G. Jr."

As far as Ardara understands, no acknowledgment of the wedding news has yet come from Mr. Gould. "Eddie" Callahan, young Mr. Gould's uncle, with whom she has lived most of her girlhood, had only this comment to make on the match when discovered in his favorite haunts at Ardara.

"Well, those Goulds never do let anybody pick their wives for them, do they?"

GOULDS AWAY ON SECRET AUTO HONEYMOON TRIP

George J. Jr. and Dancer Bride Leave Ardara Farm for Tour.

George J. Gould Jr. and his bride, who until two days ago was Miss Laura M. Carter, are no longer the objects of inquisitive interest at Ardara, N. J. They have departed for a two-weeks' honeymoon "Somewhere in U. S. A." They are traveling in Mr. Gould's automobile, which differs from other automobiles in that it has on its door the letters "G. J. G. Jr."

As far as Ardara understands, no acknowledgment of the wedding news has yet come from Mr. Gould. "Eddie" Callahan, young Mr. Gould's uncle, with whom she has lived most of her girlhood, had only this comment to make on the match when discovered in his favorite haunts at Ardara.

ROUMANIAN READY TO LAUNCH DRIVE; RUSSIANS ADVANCE

Germans and Turks Assert Slavs Lose Heavily in Renewal of Fighting.

BERLIN, July 7.—The battle in Eastern Galicia between the Russian forces and the Russians has developed afresh to-day after a violent artillery action.

"Massed assaults by the Russians between Zborow and Koutchuk and at Brzezany broke down with very heavy losses to the enemy," says the official statement issued last evening by the German Army headquarters staff.

"Between Zborow (nine miles southeast of Zloczow) and Brzezany an artillery battle of great violence developed," the official report says. "It diminished during the night and has increased again since daybreak. Also at Zwyzyn, Brody (near the border line of Galicia and Russia) and Smorgon (far to the north, fifty miles east of Vilna) the artillery was very lively at intervals."

"We observed preparations by Rumanian infantry for an attack against some heights held by us south of the Casnu Valley on the Rumanian front. These were dispersed by our destructive fire. On the Lower Danube the enemy was more restless than he had been lately."

The official statement from Austro-Hungarian general headquarters to-day says: "To the south of Casnu Valley Rumanian troops, who had been preparing to attack, were dispersed by our fire."

"In the Galician battle sector the enemy artillery fire increased yesterday afternoon and early to-day. An attack west of Zborow to-day was repulsed."

An official report from Constantinople concerning the activities of the Turkish troops in Eastern Galicia says: "Our troops captured yesterday 203 Russians in repelling an attack. Five hundred Russians were killed with the bayonet."

ARTILLERY FIRE INCREASING, PETROGRAD REPORT SAYS.

PETROGRAD, July 7.—North of Brzezany, in the direction of Zloczow, the artillery fire of both Russians and Germans is increasing in intensity. There have been short infantry engagements in this region, the official report says. On the Rumanian front attempts of the German soldiers to fraternize with the Rumanian troops were repulsed with artillery fire.

The text of the statement follows: "In the direction of Zloczow there has been increased artillery activity on both sides. In the region north-west of Rybnik, near Dzikowka, there were a number of brief, sharp engagements. The enemy attacked our positions east of Lipnecowka. Fusillades were exchanged on the rest of the Russian front."

"In the region of Lalestch, on the Rumanian front, the Germans displayed white flags and called upon our soldiers to fraternize. They were met by the fire of our artillery. There were fusillades on the rest of this front."

NEW YORK TO HAVE FOOD AND MARKET DEPARTMENT SOON

Aldermen to Create Bureau Tuesday—Funds Ready July 19.

A New York City Department of Foods and Markets will be created by the Board of Aldermen Tuesday. The Special Market Committee has reported favorably a bill establishing such a department, and President Dowling has assured Mayor Mitchell that it will be passed. The Mayor has issued the following statement:

"The Aldermen have acted with commendable promptness. Following their action on Tuesday, the Board of Estimate on July 19 will make the transfers of necessary funds, so that the head of the department may be appointed as soon as possible."

George W. Perkins is given credit for having guided the Board of Aldermen to quick and favorable action on the department bill, which before it could become a law, required the approval of both the Board of Estimate and the Board of Aldermen. A week ago told of 490 carloads of potatoes having been stranded in Jersey. He said last Wednesday that thirty carloads of the same potatoes were being delivered here, had been held up for several days across the Hudson.

Mr. Perkins pointed out that it would be impossible to facilitate the delivery of foodstuffs in the city until the new Markets Department had been created with an energetic Commissioner to supervise and direct all such undertakings. He advised that the "progress" of the Markets Bill be watched in the Board of Aldermen without taking action.

The new Commissioner of Markets will receive an annual salary of \$7,500. Cyrus W. Mink, independent Democrat and former President of the Bronx, is one of those mentioned for the Commissionerhip. He has been one of the most active advocates of a Markets Department and food conservation legislation.

GOVERNMENT IN NATION WIDE FIGHT TO CUT BREAD COST

Washington Conspiracy Indictments are Beginning of the Federal Crusade.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—A Federal Grand Jury here has returned indictments against four men said to be agents of two leading baking companies and one grocer on charges of conspiracy to hold the retail price of bread at 10 cents a loaf. The agents are also charged with having conspired to decline to sell their product to a grocer who desired to retail bread at 9 cents a loaf.

This is believed to be only the beginning of a widespread investigation by the Department of Justice and the Federal Courts in an effort to compel the big baking companies to reduce the cost of bread as the price of flour goes down.

Lower prices for chickens the year around was the object of a conference held at the Bureau of Markets, Department of Agriculture, to-day. Representatives of the frozen poultry industry from all parts of the country were in attendance.

They urged that farmers be asked to hold their chickens until they weigh from three to four pounds instead of selling them as "springers" with an average weight of one pound. This, it was pointed out, would hold back the farmers' supply while the cold storage surplus was being placed on the market. The poultrymen evinced a disposition to sell off their surplus in such quantities that speculators cannot get hold of it and store it.

Retailers are said to be largely responsible for the present high price of poultry, according to facts developed in the conference. The wholesale price now is 15 cents less than at this time last year, but the average retailer has made no reduction and is much more responsive to market changes when the price goes up than when it goes down.

Figures worked out by an expert government statistician and made public to-day indicate that from 17,586,000 to 34,753,000 persons could have been scientifically fed for one year on the total amount of foodstuffs exported from the United States between July 1, 1916, and April 1, 1917. Comparison of the wholesale price of flour in the United States and England for three years shows that, while the English wholesale price was somewhat higher in 1916, the American price was higher in 1917 and slightly higher in 1915.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 7.—Plans for uniting the 7,000 flour mills of the country to aid the Government in its task of food distribution are now being worked out, according to an announcement to-day by James F. Bell, Chairman of the United States Millers' Committee, formed by request of Herbert C. Hoover, the Food Administrator.

CHINA'S BOY RULER IS LIKELY TO LOSE HIS CROWN QUICKLY

Troops Converge on Capital and Looting of Peking Is Feared.

TIENTSIN, July 7.—Fifty thousand soldiers of the republican forces are converging on Peking, and the attempt to restore the Manchu dynasty appears to be at the point of failure. By midnight Tuan Chi Jui, who has been appointed Commander in Chief of the punitive expedition, is expected to have 20,000 troops between Tientsin and Peking.

Large forces are coming up from the south. Along the Hankow Railway 1,500 soldiers are advancing. Gen. Chang Hsun, the dictator who attempted to restore the monarchy, has only some 3,000 men.

Tuan Chi Jui addressed an ultimatum to Chang Hsun's troops yesterday, promising them more favorable treatment if they would lay down their arms. The northern military leaders do not expect fighting. They believe Chang Hsun will be deserted by his troops when the strength of the republican forces is realized. It is rumored that part of Chang Hsun's forces already have deserted him. Fifteen provinces are supporting Tuan Chi Jui, who has been named Premier of the Provisional Government at Nanjing.

SHANGHAI HEARS SITUATION BECOMES MORE COMPLEX.

SHANGHAI, July 7.—The situation in North China, according to reports received here, is becoming more complex, and several parties have arisen with the avowed purpose of displacing Gen. Chang Hsun. The democratic republicans, headed by Tuan Chi Jui, already are marching toward Peking with Tuan at their head.

Gen. Kwo Chang, former Vice President, is declared to be making attempts to become the head of the Provisional Government at Nanjing. Republican forces have detached the cruiser Hai Chi to Chinwangtao on the Gulf of Liangtung, in an effort to persuade Li Yuan Hung, the deposed President, to leave Peking and come to Shanghai.

Special Session Of Legislature On Food July 31

Albany, July 7. GOV. WHITMAN has decided to call a special session of the Legislature to meet July 31 to deal with the food situation in the State.

The Governor determined to issue the call after a conference with Majority Leaders Brown and Adler, of the Senate and Assembly respectively. They have considered the food legislation programme at length, and it is understood that they are so thoroughly agreed on the more important details that the session will not last more than ten days. A tentative food bill has been drafted.

T. R. SHAKES HIS FIST AT GOMPERTS IN TILT AT RUSSIANS' WELCOME

(Continued from First Page.)

SHAKES FIST AT GOMPERTS AS HE CRIES MURDER.

Here the Colonel turned about and faced Mr. Gomper, shaking his fist at him in a most menacing way. "By explanation, silence or evasion apologize for murdering helpless women and children, then how can we praise the people of Russia? I have heard very much the same excuse given by the Russian autocracy for the pogroms against the Jews."

The hall was in an uproar. "Good boy, Teddy," shouted a score and there was a chorus of "Boos" indicating that the crowd was not all with the Colonel. "Shall we by silence acquiesce in this apology for men, women and children of our own country. I am a democrat of the democrats, and I will do everything for the laboring man except that which is wrong, and that I won't do for any man or any cause."

Again the Colonel turned and faced Mr. Gomper and shook his fist. Mr. Gomper, white-faced, started to rise, thought better of it and sat down. The Colonel continued to talk directly at him.

"I don't care a snap of my fingers for the head of the strongest organization in Illinois," he went on. "This happened in a Northern State where the whites outnumber the blacks twenty to one, and if the white men there cannot protect their rights with their votes against an insignificant minority, and have to resort to the murder of women and children, then the State that gave Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency must bow its head in shame."

THRONED IS DIVIDED AND MEETING IN UPROAR.

Wildly enthusiastic shouts greeted this. Mr. Gomper got up. A large crowd yelled as he cried to the Colonel:

"You ought to investigate first, then make your charges."

Evidently in a passion the Colonel stalked across to the labor leader who sat down. The Colonel stood over him, shaking his fist down into his face.

"Murder is murder," he shouted, "and I'll not allow you or any one else to justify it."

Something else was said between the two and the Colonel continued to shake his fist at Gomper. The yelling crowd made him shout: "Bravo, Teddy!" shouted some. "Answer him," cried others at Gomper. The Colonel stalked back to the centre of the stage.

"I will go to any extreme which is necessary to bring justice to the laboring man and assure him his proper place," he said. The Gomper adherents in the crowd saw their chance.

"I never did you never did," cried fully a hundred men. The Colonel went on:

"But when there is murder I will put it down, and I will never submit to an apology for it; I never will!"

"We are gathering here to greet and congratulate these men who come to us from a nation that has gained its freedom. On such an evening I will never sit motionless while, directly or indirectly, apology is made for the murder of the helpless. I never will!"

And with that the Colonel took his seat, perfectly white in the face. Fully three minutes of silence prevailed. The crowd seemed divided, and the Russian visitors appeared to be amazed at the spectacle. And persons who were just preparing to intervene and calm the audience when Mayor Mitchell succeeded in getting quiet and reminding them that "we are here to greet the envoys of the Russian people—and for no other purpose."

MAY LIST ALL MEN ELIGIBLE TO DRAFT IN REGULAR ORDER

At Least 825,000 to Be Called At Once—Unique Method for Drawing Names.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Organization of local exemption boards throughout the country is being rushed to completion. Eight States telegraphed news of their complete organizations to-day.

No decision has been announced on the number of men to be examined. The ranks of the National Guard and the Army are to be filled to war strength first by draft. This will take 200,000 or more men. After this the 500,000 men for the first army, with 125,000 reserves, will be drawn.

Indications are that the drawing will be held next week. But no official statement has been made as to the time. Various ways of making the draft as fair as human ingenuity can contrive have been suggested. The matter has had President Wilson's personal consideration, in line with his pledge that the method employed would be just in every respect.

A little square of paper in a gelatine capsule will hold the fate of every man in the draft. Members of the Provost Marshal General's staff have been busy stamping a series of numbers on sheets of paper in half-inch squares. Each square of paper will bear a number.

Heads of these figures will be made up, and each series will run up to the numeral 6,000. When each local division sends a copy of its list to Washington it will be examined to see how many eligibles it contains. That number of squares, marked with numbers corresponding to the names on the list, will be put into capsules and drawn into a container, probably a glass globe.

Stories about the Provost Office indicate that a staff of twenty men has already been designated to draw the names from the container. Reports that one number would be drawn from the container and that every man in the country having that number in his name would be called for examination could not be confirmed.

The War Department has given no indication of what form of lottery will be used. At this time, as the drawing will be held, it will be followed, but those close in touch with the situation here believe that every State, and possibly every county, will have its separate drawing.

Whether the million and a half men to fill more than the first draft call will be examined at this time, as members of the General Staff wish, has not been announced. The War Department may decide to draw every man's name from the army, and then proceed with the examination of as many men as it wishes to one, and if the white men there cannot protect their rights with their votes against an insignificant minority, and have to resort to the murder of women and children, then the State that gave Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency must bow its head in shame."

EXEMPTION BOARDS IN NEW YORK CITY ARE SLOW TO ORGANIZE.

Indications here to-day were that draft exemption boards in New York City would be unable to meet the desire of Provost Marshal General Crowder that their task of giving serial numbers to copies of all registration cards and making up lists of those registered be completed to-day. Although a beginning was made yesterday the probability is a majority